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WEST SUFFOLK.



R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1945.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District
of Newmarket in the County of West Suffolk for
the year ending 31st December, 1945.

Public Health Offices,
8, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmund's.

October, 1946.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Newmarket.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your
favourable consideration my tenth Annual Report as
Medical Officer of Health, being that for the year
ended 31st December, 1945.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical - One part-time Medical Officer of Health,
Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.Hy.,
D.P.H. (Durham), Cert. Mental Deficiency
and Allied Subjects (London), appointed in 1936.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but
holds in addition the following appointments:- Medical
Officer of Health, Thedwastre R.D.C., Cosford R.D.C.,
Thingoe R.D.C., and Mildenhall R.D.C. Prior to
October 1st, 1945, this Officer also acted as Assistant
Medical Officer of Health, West Suffolk County Council,
Venereal Diseases Officer, West Suffolk, County Civil
Defence Ambulance Officer, West Suffolk, but from that
date his services were reserved for the five District
Councils, and subsequently separate office accommodation
was provided.

(b) Others - One Sanitary Inspector, F.B. Waterfall,
M.R. San.I., M.S.I.A., appointed 1935, also Surveyor
and Shops Inspector and Officer in Charge Technical Services,
Civil Defence to the Authority.

One additional Sanitary Inspector, H.W. Jefford,
Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., appointed 1940 - resigned 4th
January, 1945.

W. Rodgers, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., appointed
4th April, 1945.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS. Area 5,640 acres.

Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-year 1945	8,492
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	2,795
Rateable Value	£72,396
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£282

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	113	69	44
Illegitimate	18	11	7

Stillbirths.

Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

3 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred, (1 male, 2 females, all legitimate), no death from Maternal Causes (Headings 29 and 30) 21 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Measles, one death from Whooping Cough, and no deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) were recorded during 1945.

On page 3 is a table giving some statistics for the decade from 1936 to 1945. From this table have been prepared the decade average figures given below which allow comparison with this period and the year 1945. Trends from 1936 to 1945 which may be noted are:-

Rateable Value increased £507 = Increase of £7 per thousand pounds.
 Penny Rate Product " £ 13 = " " £48 " "
 Inhabited Houses " 5 = " " 2 " " houses.
 Population decreased 908 = Decrease " 97 " " persons.
 Average number of persons per house decreased 0.4, the present figure being 3.0 persons per house.

	<u>Newmarket.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
	<u>Decade</u> <u>Average.</u>	<u>1945.</u>
<u>Birth Rate.</u>	13.3	15.5
<u>Rate of Illegitimate births per 1000 legitimate births.</u>	70	159
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live & still-births).</u>	28.1	22.4
<u>Death Rate per 1000 resident population.</u>	13.3	12.2
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u>		11.4
All Infants per 1000 live births.	41.4	22.9
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.	39.9	26.5
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	63.3	Nil.

The table on page 4 allows some comparisons between Newmarket and the other four West Suffolk Districts of which I am Medical Officer of Health, in 1945 and also for the decade 1936 to 1945.

	Theedwastre R.D.	Cosford R.D.	Thingoe R.D.	Mildenhall R.D.	Newmarket U.D.
The Decade referred to is 1936 to 1945.	1945.	Decade	1945.	Decade	1945
Rateable Value per head of population.	£3.29	-	£2.94	-	£3.34
Acres per head of population.	4.2	-	5.4	-	6.7
Average Number of Persons per house.	3.2	-	2.9	-	3.3
Birth Rate.	19.4	15.6	18.4	15.1	18.4
Rate of Illegitimate births per 1000 legitimate births.	197	76	169	54	196
Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live & stillbirths)	24.7	36.2	5.6	27.9	20.1
Death Rate per 1000 resident population.	15.3	13.3	14.0	14.7	11.6
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.	69.6	43.7	24.1	33.0	27.3
All infants per 1000 live births.					37.1
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births.	60.6	41.2	14.1	33.3	20.4
Illegitimate " " illegitimate births.	115.4	76.1	27.4	62.5	50.7
				Nil	8.3
				Nil	63.3



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Below is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Deaths at the Sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.

		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	TOTAL Registrar-General's figures	
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
4.	Whooping Cough.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory system.	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	1	1	3 2	
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	1	1 1	
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M) uterus (F)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	- 1	
14.	Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1	1 1	
15.	Cancer of breast.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2	- 4	
16.	Cancer of all other sites.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	2 5	3 9 5	
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	2	2 1	8 3 11	
19.	Heart Disease.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1 10	11 12	
20.	Other Circulatory Diseases	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	2	1 1 3	
21.	Bronchitis.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-	3	- 3 1	
22.	Pneumonia.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-	1	- - 2	
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	2	- 2 1	
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum.	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	-	-	2 -	
26.	Appendicitis.	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	1	-	1 -	
27.	Other digestive diseases	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	1	-	3 1 3	
28.	Nephritis.	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	1	-	1 1 1	
31.	Premature Births.	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	
34.	Road traffic accidents.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	-	1	- 2 -	
35.	Other violent causes.	- -	- -	2	-	- -	- -	- -	2 -	
36.	All other causes.	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	-	2 3 4	4 4 6	
TOTAL:		Males.	1	-	2	1	3	16	25	48
		Females.	2	-	1	-	4	15	34	56

SECTION "B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge continued to provide these facilities throughout 1945.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The ambulance facilities of West Suffolk were considered at a Conference attended by representatives of all Local Authorities and of the British Red Cross Society. It was indicated that additional Red Cross Ambulances would be stationed in West Suffolk to provide for general ambulance cases, and that a larger measure of co-ordination, through the Red Cross Centre at Bury St. Edmunds, would ensure that these facilities proved adequate.

Prior to this Conference the local arrangements were discussed by the Council with the local Red Cross Representatives. The ambulance arrangements at Newmarket, which were deemed to be satisfactory and reflect the greatest credit on all responsible for their running, are that a full-time driver, Mr. Ballard, is usually available with the first ambulance. This ambulance can be obtained by making request to the Police Station. When this first ambulance is out, on duty or engaged on race days at the race-course, a second ambulance is available stationed at Messrs. Turner & Hoares' Garage. This firm supplies a driver. This second ambulance is also obtained by applying to the Police Station - the Police are aware that if both ambulances are out on duty at the same time subsequent requests for ambulances should be dealt with by communicating with the Central Office of the Red Cross at Bury St. Edmunds.

Since the suspension of Civil Defence, no suitable ambulance for the transport of Scabies cases had been available, consequently, unless patients were able to make their own transport arrangements treatment of such cases was suspended. At the Conference, referred to above, it was agreed to recommend that an ambulance for Scabies cases be purchased by the County Council and stationed at St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds, for the services of all the District Councils, using that centre for Scabies treatment.

Infectious Diseases cases are removed by the ambulance stationed at Newmarket R.D.C. Isolation Hospital to which our cases are removed.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The Local Nursing Associations carry out this work through their nurses, who do a truly noble and really exacting duty.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. These continued as in previous years.

(e) HOSPITALS. Newmarket, for general hospital services, makes use of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and also the Rous Memorial Hospital, Newmarket. Although some maternity beds at White Lodge Hospital are available for use by Newmarket inhabitants, the general services, of this Emergency Medical Services Hospital, are not, as yet, so available. There is a strong belief and a general desire that these services should be available to Newmarket's inhabitants - that the administrative and financial difficulties which preclude the use of this State-maintained hospital for the civil population should be overcome. It is the intention of the present Government to make State-maintained hospitals available throughout the whole country to the civil population - if a little preliminary experience by the Government is desired Newmarket would be a willing place at which to obtain such experience now.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. All dwellings, save a few outlying houses with private wells, are connected to the public water supply which is under the control of the Newmarket Water Works Company. Water for this public supply is obtained from two wells at Southfields, Newmarket, pumped through rising mains to the reservoir on Warren Hill, from which it gravitates to the town. The water supply is chlorinated. The Newmarket Water Works Company has, as always in previous years, shown the utmost willingness and solicitude to co-operate and to ensure that the water supply to the town is of the highest purity and always adequate.

39 samples taken before chlorination from the two wells which yield the town's piped supply, & 42 samples taken from the mains after chlorination were submitted to bacteriological examination in addition to 7 samples taken from private wells on the periphery of the town. The results of these samples are indicated below:-

	Total Number.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Wells proper at Southfields Pumping Station	39	36	3
Mains	42	40	2
Other Private Wells	7	2	5
Total:	88	78	10

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. There are two Sewage Disposal Works, serving the District, the main works are situated at Newmarket and a smaller works at Exning.

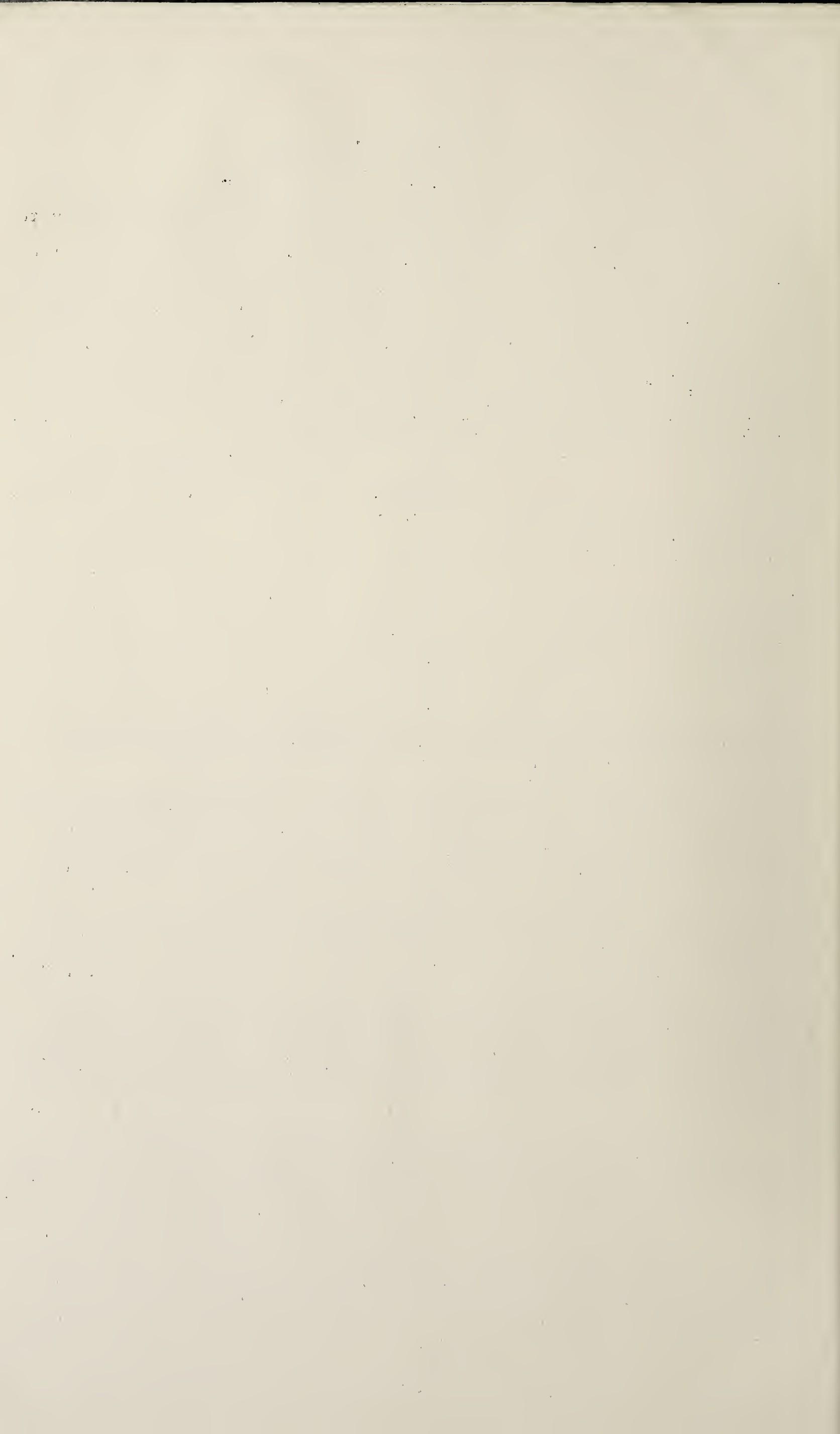
The Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works, serving an estimated population of 7,996 were constructed in 1900 on a site which is now close to a built up area. The Works, which were originally operated on the Contact Bed System, have been altered and modified and comprise two Detritus Tanks, two Settling Tanks, one Storm Tank, eight Percolating Bacterial Filters, four Humus Tanks and six Sludge Drying Beds.

The sewage reaches the Works through an outfall sewer of 18" diameter with a branch sewer of 9" diameter from the Exning Road area. In addition, sewage is pumped direct to the tanks from the R.A.F. Camp near Rowley Mile.

The sewage is discharged into a culvert 4'0" diameter and 134 yards in length leading into a screening chamber the screens of which are hand cleansed and adjoining which is a pump well from which the sewage is raised by means of two 10" Centrifugal Pumps, belt driven by two 16 H.P. horizontal steam engines, steam being provided by Water Tube Boilers and the Refuse Destructor situated in the Destructor House adjacent.

The culvert and present system of pumping cannot be regarded as satisfactory as the construction of the culvert necessitates frequent cleaning by manual labour and the pumping is expensive and the rate too high and intermittent for efficient purification, although by very careful supervision the effluent is maintained as satisfactory as possible.

The Council gave careful consideration to the alteration of these Works and engaged Messrs. Willcox, Raikes & Marshall, Consulting Engineers, Birmingham, to prepare a report on a scheme for the electrification of the pumping plant, involving the substitution of a length of sewer to supersede the culvert. The report was not completed during 1945.



The Exning Sewage Disposal Works, serving an estimated population of 1,534, operates on a system of treatment by **Contact** Beds. The sewage is lifted from the outfall sewer by means of two ejectors operated by air supplied from compressors which are situated in the Pumping Station at the Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works. These Works are completely **out of date**.

As a provision against the fouling of sewers Gas Liquor from the Newmarket Gas Company's Works is not admitted to the sewers but is carted by tanker to the Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works, where it is discharged on the land. 292,000 gallons of crude Gas Liquor was carted during the year.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The final effluent from the Sewage Works is given land treatment before being discharged into the stream.

3. (i) CLOSED ACCOMMODATION. 32 inspections in connection with water closets were made during the year.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The cleansing of streets and road gulleys and the collection of house and shop refuse and salvage is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

A weekly collection of house refuse, shop refuse and salvage is made with the Council's 12 cubic yard Scammell moving floor refuse collection vehicle and the Council have also placed an order for a new Scammell Gully and Cesspool Emptier.

Salvage materials are sorted (and where applicable, baled) and sold at the refuse destructor works. During the year the under-mentioned materials were sold, the receipts amounting to £652.

Paper, 70 tons 11 cwt; Rags, 4 tons 9 cwt.; Tins, 57 tons 9 cwt; Bones, 1 ton 18 cwt; Ferrous metals. 10 tons 10 cwt; Non-Ferrous metals, 2 tons 4 cwt.

648 lorry loads of house refuse and 440 lorry loads of other refuse were collected and disposed of in the Council's three cell Manlove Alliott refuse destructor, which is worked in conjunction with the Babcock and Willcox water tube boilers for raising steam to operate the sewage pumping plant.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following tabular statement has been supplied to me by Mr. Waterfall, who also adds that difficulty is still experienced by owners of property in obtaining certain materials and the necessary labour to carry out repairs, and that a considerable proportion of the Department's time has been devoted to the preparation in connection with new housing sites and to inspection of meat at the central slaughter house.

Dwelling Houses.

Total number of dwelling houses inspections made	296
Total number of re-inspections thereof	125
Number of houses inspected after infectious diseases	3

Drains.

Inspections in connection with choked drains.	13
Carry forward	437

Various Inspections.

Slaughterhouses	177
Food shops, market stalls, etc.	141
Bakehouses	9
Factories	15
Cowsheds	19
Dairies	7
Milk Samples	22
Water samples (including 17 from swimming bath)	105
Common lodging houses	1
Houses let in lodgings	2
School inspections	4
Swimming baths	23
Public houses (sanitary accommodation)	28
Rats and mice destruction (in addition to Rodent Officer)	30
Visits to shops, etc., for food inspection.	69
Fish and chip shops.	6
Sanitary accommodation at Licensed Premises	13
	1,108

Number of informal notices given in 1945.	195
Outstanding informal notices at 1st January, 1945.	4
Outstanding informal notices at 31st December, 1945.	5
Number of Statutory Notices served in 1945.	5
Outstanding Statutory Notices at 1st January, 1945.	Nil
Outstanding Statutory Notices at 31st December, 1945.	Nil

Classified list of housing defects and nuisances abated during the year.

Dampness	3
Roofs repaired	18
Defective walls and ceilings repaired	4
Windows and doors repaired	35
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	7
Defective W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	16
New dustbins installed	149
Insanitary houses cleansed	1
Choked and defective drains	13
Stoves repaired or renewed	15
Urinals cleansed	3
Sinks provided	1
Water Supply	1
Floors repaired	7
Handrails provided	4
Yard paving	1
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	3
	281

Factory Act, 1937.

15 inspections of factories were made.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. No inspections relating to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, were made.

(v) CAMPING SITES. No applications for licence to occupy a site were made during the year.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. No action was necessary during the year.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. The Council own a modern swimming bath of recent construction in the town. A Bell horizontal sand filter and suitable chlorination plant treats the water which is obtained from the Newmarket Water Company's mains. The bath has been greatly appreciated by the public and used regularly by the several schools. 17 water analysis were made from the bath; of these 11 were satisfactory.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. Disinfection of 5 private houses was carried out by the Council's workmen using Fuminol and Lawvercide.

4. SCHOOLS. The washing and sanitary accommodation was examined during 4 inspections.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	296
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	421
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	Nil
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	201
2. <u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :-</u>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	195
3. <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>	
(a) <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.	Nil
(c) <u>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	Nil.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	Nil
4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	17
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	27
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	136
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	6
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	Nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil

At the end of 1945 the position with regard to new dwellings in the District was that plans had been prepared for the erection of 210 permanent houses with the necessary roads and sewers. Tenders had been accepted for part of the roads and sewers and plans and specifications prepared for the first instalment of 50 permanent dwellings. Layout plans, working drawings, specifications and bills of quantities had been prepared for the erection of prefabricated dwellings, 35 at Newmarket and 15 at Exning. The Ministry of Works, with German Prisoner of War labour, acting on behalf of the Council, had commenced work on the site preparation. The Council had also taken over 5 derelictioned dwelling-houses and had made the necessary conversion to provide accommodation for 9 families.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

22 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, 14 being found satisfactory and 8 unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the producers or officials of the district concerned in the case of each unsatisfactory sample.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All meat is slaughtered at the Government slaughterhouse in the town and examined before distribution to the various retailers in Newmarket and the surrounding districts.

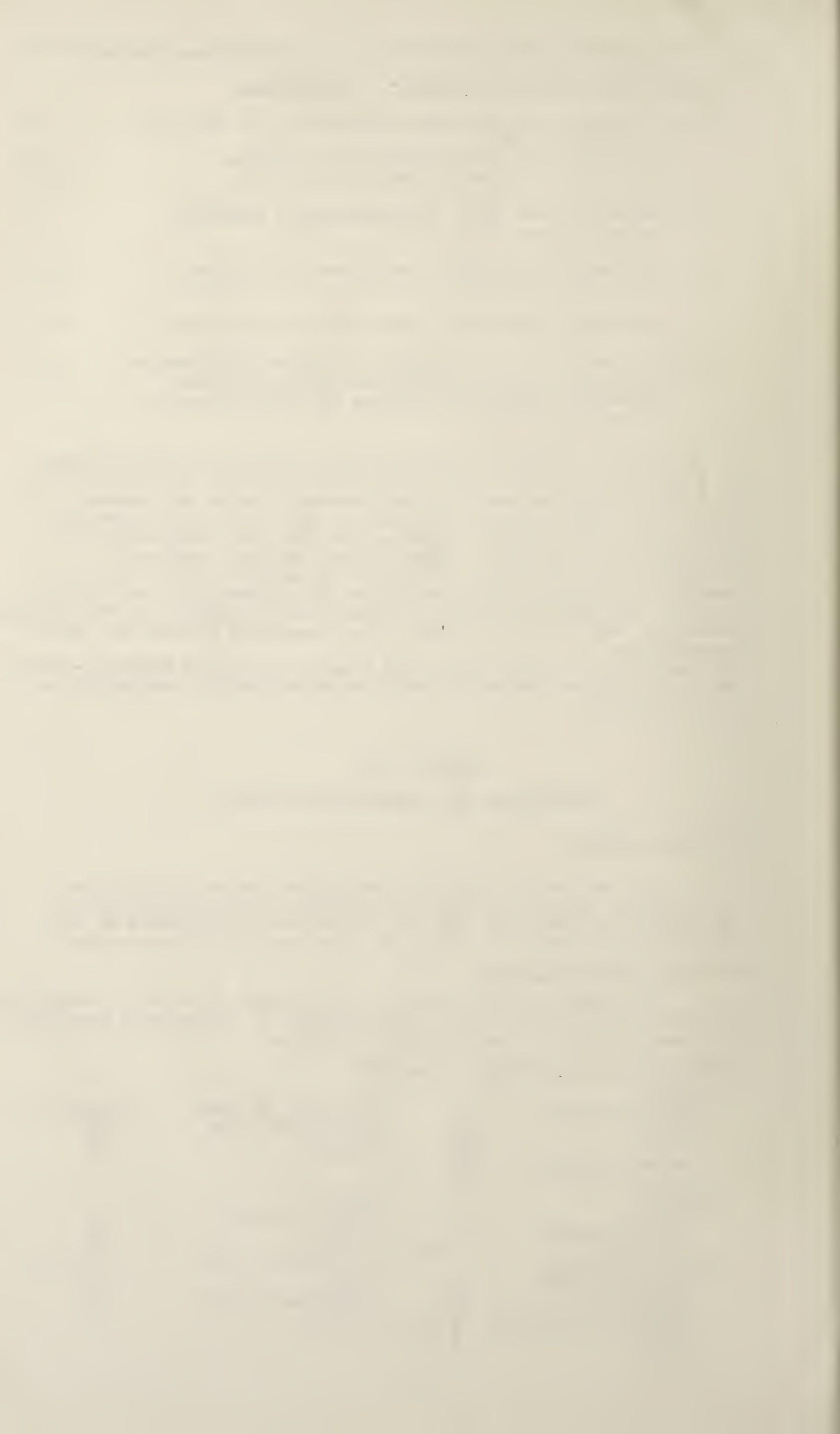
Particulars of condemned meat, etc.

Beasts.

Whole carcases	19	Portions of beef	1,992	lbs.
Lungs	280	Mesenteric fats	52	
Livers	225	Skirts	13	
Heads & tongues	245	Hearts	5	
Spleens	26			

Calves.

Plucks	2	Whole carcasses	2	
Whole carcasses	1	Livers	14	
Portions	3 lbs.	Heads	22	
Sheep and Lambs.		Portions of pork	132	lbs.
Whole carcases	14	Lungs	6	
Livers	23	Mesenteric fats	10	
Portions of mutton	5 lbs.	Kidneys	1	
Plucks	3			
Heads	3			



CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Total.	Cows.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected	7,972	342	1,852	1,113	3,814	851
(All Diseases except Tuberculosis)						
Whole carcases condemned			1		1	14
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			253		1	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis			11.6		.18	1.13
(Tuberculosis only)						
Whole carcases condemned			18		-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			304		2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.			14.7		.18	-
						3.9

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS BEING UNSOUND OR OTHERWISE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

50 lbs. dried fruit.	154 Tins of condensed milk.	37 Tins of Preserves.
98 lbs. flour.		275 Tins Meat.
13 cwt. cereals.	11 lbs. of butter.	124 lbs. Bacon.
22 lbs. cheese.	35 Tins Vegetables.	11 lbs. Sugar.
77 Tins of Fish etc,	384 lbs. Fish.	26 lbs. Brawn.

{c) ADULTERATION, ETC.
(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. } No change.

(e) NUTRITION. Long continued rationing is now producing effects on nutrition. People are feeling hungry and somewhat depressed. The effects are more marked where the household is small, especially where old persons are living alone or in couples.

(f) SHELLFISH (Molluscan). No change.

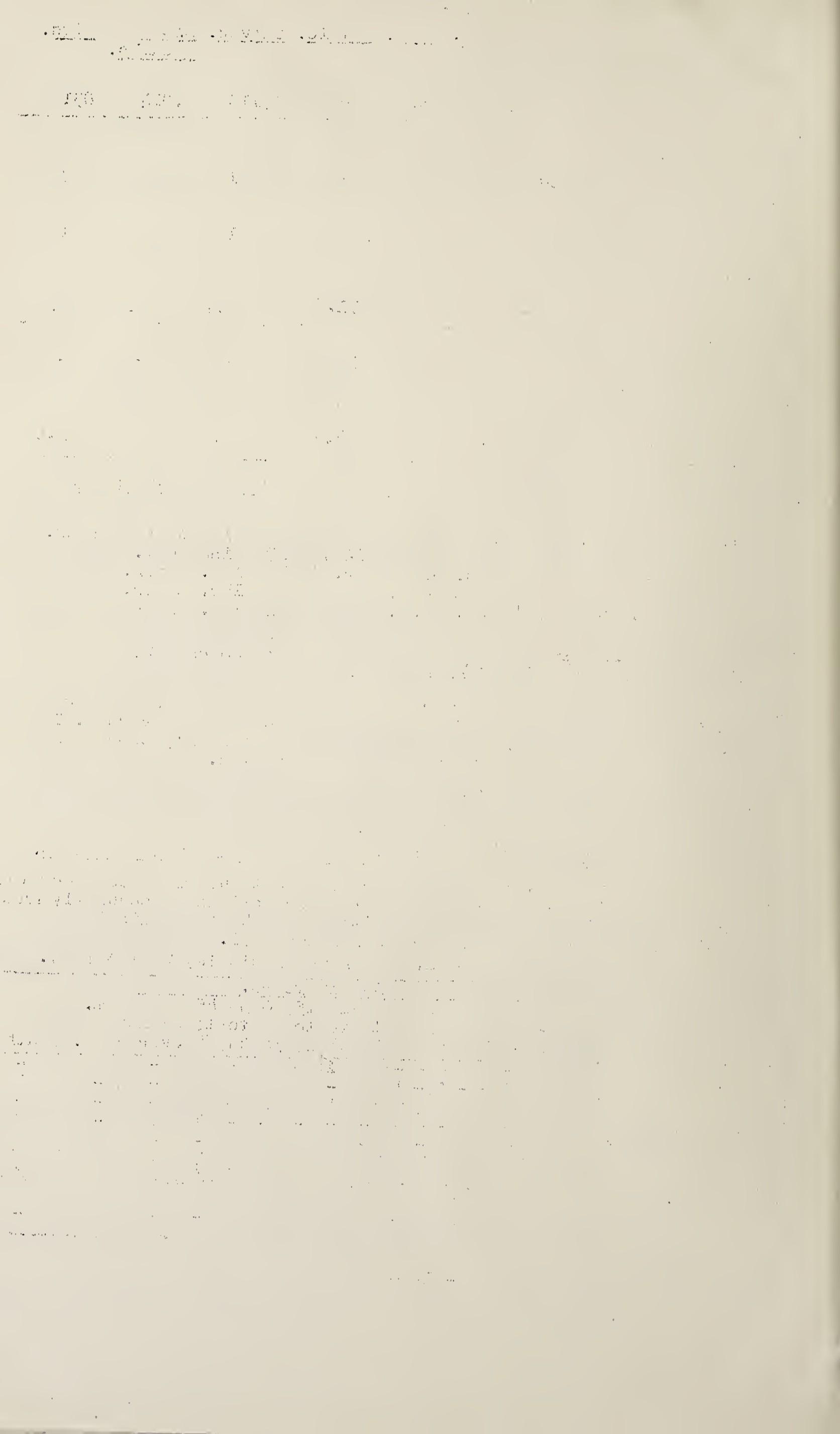
SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1945.

	Total Cases Notified.	Age in years.										Adm. to Hosp.	Deaths.	
		6 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over						
		1	2	3	4	5	9	14	19	34	44	64		
Scarlet Fever.	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough.	5	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles.	39	-	6	1	2	4	12	10	1	2	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Total:	51	1	6	1	4	4	13	13	2	2	3	-	1	1
Infective Jaundice.	N.I.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



131 children (121 aged 0-4 years and 10 aged 5-14 years) completed the course of Diphtheria Immunisation during 1945. By the end of 1945 50% of children under 5 years of age and 95% of children between 5 and 15 years of age, it is estimated, had completed the Diphtheria Immunisation course.

T U B E R C U L O S I S .

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

<u>Age Periods.</u>	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
4-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15-24	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
35-44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over.	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total:	3	4	-	1	3	2	1	1

32 cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year, Respiratory male 10, female 16, and Non-Respiratory male 3, female 3.

